

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL XXXII. NO. 67.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1891.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

PER MONTH	\$ 50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN	75
PER YEAR	5 00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN	6 00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

C. G. BALLENTYNE,  
BUSINESS MANAGER

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY,  
Attorney at Law, P. O. Box  
198, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,  
Attorney at Law and Agent to  
take Acknowledgments, No. 13  
Kahumana Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,  
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-  
lic. Attends all Courts of the  
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,  
Will be pleased to transact any  
business entrusted to his care.  
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS,  
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-  
fice in Brewer's Block, corner Fort  
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

A. J. DERBY. D. D. S.  
Dentist.

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS,  
Mott-Smith Block.  
Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.  
We will buy or sell Real Estate in all  
parts of the group. We will sell prop-  
erty on reasonable commissions.  
Office: No 16 West King Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.  
Importers and Commission  
Merchants.

SAN FRANCISCO, AND HONOLULU,  
215 Front St. Queen St.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,  
Importers and Commission Mer-  
chants. King and Bethel Streets,  
Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,  
General Commission Agents.  
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Importers and Commission Mer-  
chants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-  
lands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,  
Importer and Dealer in General  
Merchandise. Queen St., Hon-  
olulu.

E. LEWERS, F. J. LOWREY, C. M. COOKE,  
LEWERS & COOKE.  
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.  
Importers and Dealers in Lumber  
and Building Materials. Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,  
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,  
and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN  
Investment Company, Ltd. Money  
Lent for long or short periods  
on approved security.  
W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,  
Machinery of every description  
made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,  
Grocery and Feed Stores. Corner  
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu, H. I.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,  
Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and  
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S  
New York Line.

The bark FOOHNG SUEY will sail  
from New York for Honolulu

ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER 1ST,

If sufficient inducement offers. Ad-  
vances made on shipments on liberal  
terms. For further particulars, ad-  
dress Messrs. CHAS. BREWER &  
CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, or  
C. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,  
Honolulu Agents.

## CAMPBELL BLOCK

### Handsome Ornament to Fort Street.

### MODEL BUSINESS BLOCK

### To Be Occupied by Two Go-Ahead Firms.

### Largest Plate Windows in City. Work of Fred Harrison Contractor.

The Campbell building, now nearing completion on Fort Street, marks of King will be an ornament to Honolulu and have the largest and most convenient show room in the city. The



### THE NEW CAMPBELL BLOCK.

(Designed by Howard & Train.)

building has a large frontage and is built of brick and covered with cement with ornamental cornices at the roof and over the windows.

The building is divided into two store rooms, the largest, 70x44 feet to be occupied by B. F. Ehlers & Co., the old established dry goods house. At present the interior fittings have not been placed, but it is learned from James Finney, the capable foreman of the contractor, Fred. Harrison that neither time or expense will be spared to make them the most attractive in Honolulu and the most convenient for the transaction of business. Spacious shelving, behind glass doors, and counters will extend along the makau and makai walls. In the center of the store there will be counters in short sections with circular ends. Immediately behind these counters will be the hand-some ribbon cases.

The counters and ribbon cases will be in natural wood highly polished and will be supported by fluted pilasters. There will be moulded cornices over the show cases and very heavy moulding on the counters.

In the rear of the store is a broad double stair-case designed by Mr. Harrison. This stair is of easy ascent for about eight feet where it meets a broad platform and separates, going to the right and left to the second floor where the dressing parlors will be located. This floor will be divided into smaller rooms for the accommodation of the modistes and the proper display of dress goods which customers may select to be made into costumes.

The large plate-glass show windows will be one of the features of the building. These are 15 feet high and extend down to a point almost on a level with the street and are seven feet deep, giving ample space for the exhibition of goods.

The office and cashier's desk will be a handsome piece of work, and will be in harmony with the staircase, on the makau side of which it will be placed. There will be a grill railing and the partitions will be handsomely paneled.

The upper floor is lighted by ceiling lights of large dimensions and circular torped windows on two sides. The front of the first floor being entirely of glass and with several windows in the rear, ample light is had here. Messrs. Ehlers & Co. will have the finest store in Honolulu for their business.

The makai store, 35x64, will be used by the Pacific Cyclery, of which T. V. King is manager. The first floor is arranged as a sale and exhibition room and for renting wheels. On the makai side there is a swinging gallery for storing wheels, and at the end of this are commodious rooms, to be used by

ladies and gentlemen as toilet rooms. All modern appliances are provided, and riders may change their costumes before and after riding, if they desire.

The upper floor is arranged entirely as a work shop. Benches will be placed around the room and next the walls. At the rear of the room a special cement floor will be laid, and at this point will be set the nickel and copper-plating plant. An additional workshop will be in the cellar, the space having been especially excavated for this purpose.

The building is a credit to James Campbell, the owner, and to those who erected it. The architects were Howard & Train.

Considerable Decrease in Number of Voters.

The effect of that clause in the Constitution relating to the payment of taxes prior to January 1, 1897, is noticeable in the registration books for the group. In monarchical times the vote polled for Representatives was approximately 14,000. At the first election under the Republic it was 4,436, the difference being, presumably, those Hawaiians, whose faith in the restoration of the monarchy was yet strong.

The reason given by the natives for not signing the oath to the Republic is that they still hope for restoration, and many of these people will continue to hope until the time comes to elect territorial delegates to Congress, when the Islands are a part of the United States. Then, perhaps, they will realize that restoration is a lost cause, take

the oath and exercise their right of franchise.

This year the Portuguese are taking no interest in the election and few of them have registered. Some of them were willing, but neglected to pay their taxes within the limit of time, and for this reason the registered voters for this year is only 2,687, against 4,436 at the last election.

Of the different Islands, Kauai shows the largest percentage of voters to the population. Following is the official list of registered electors:

HAWAII.

First District, 536; Second District, 530. Total, 1,066.

MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

Third District, 384.

OAHU.

Fourth District, 459; Fifth District, 357. Total, 816.

KAUAI AND NIIHUAU.

Sixth District, 421.

SUMMARY.

Hawaii, 1,066; Maui, 384; Oahu, 816; Kauai, 421. Total, 2,687.

REGATTA DAY.

Desire for Swimming Events on Regatta Day.

The Chronicle says that a large increase in the attendance at the San Francisco evening schools is reported by Director Ragan, chairman of the committee having that branch of the School Department in charge. At the Ocean View School 47 pupils have been enrolled, at the Hearst \$3, at the John Swett 145, at the Rincon 98. The Business Evening School is overflowing, having 100 more pupils than it can accommodate. The Franklin Evening School has been increased by two classes. At the Horace Mann the enrollment calls for two new classes, there having been ninety-eight pupils in one class last night. At the Potrero School there is a class of fifty-six pupils, and at the Adult School on Golden Gate avenue nine classes in English have been enrolled and there are seventy-five applicants for instruction in Spanish.

This large attendance has created a demand for many more teachers, and the substitute list of evening teachers has been exhausted. Additional teachers will be appointed by the Board, preference being given to the teachers on the day substitute list, where they desire to teach evening classes. The majority of the teachers will, however, be elected by the Board.

Directors Barrington and Waller yesterday visited the Noe Valley Primary School and made temporary arrangements to accommodate the overflow of pupils.

A storeroom in the neighborhood of the school was rented and the Supply Committee of the Board is now fitting it up with seats.

The Spring Valley Grammar School, on Broadway, near Polk, has admitted

Old Resident Endorsements.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit a few more words in your columns on the subject so admirably introduced by "Tourist" yesterday.

Most hearty endorsement of every word can be given by one, who, for many years, been obliged to witness

this cruelty in transporting beef cattle to Honolulu markets; and never without a shudder! All remonstrances made

have been met with mocking laughter.

The suggestion made by "Tourist" of "cold storage" has been utterly impos-

ible until quite lately. But now it may

be realized, and if the fine, healthy

health of the mountain-sides could be

transported to our markets uninjured,

health would be, in our belief, rather

than a feeling of loathing.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

## NOT YET PUBLIC

### Government Formally Notified of Japan's Acceptance.

### ARBITRATION WITH A STRING

### Claims of Hawaii Ignored by Tokio Officials.

This Government Will Insist on Rights—Settlement of Diffi-  
culty Still Remote.

The matter of arbitration with Japan is almost as far away as before the proposition was made by this Government. Minister Shimamura has forwarded to the Foreign Office here a communication containing the terms upon which his Government is willing to arbitrate, but they are manifestly so one-sided that it is doubtful if Hawaii will accept.

A gentleman high in official circles of the Government said yesterday: "Our letters through Minister Shimamura are in a tone unmistakable in intent. It looks as though Japan wanted the powers to see that she is willing to arbitrate the immigration matter, but I never in my life heard of such details. The arbitration is to be on lines laid down by Japan, for, practically, our claims are ignored. Belgium has been selected by Japan as the arbitrator, and so far as I can say now, that Government would be satisfactory to us under proper conditions, but I feel certain that many details will have to be arranged before arbitration will begin.

"If we are to yield everything to Japan in arbitration, we might as well have done so when the negotiations were carried on by Minister Shimamura and Minister Cooper. Hawaii cannot yield more than she has and retain her dignity among nations. She has consented to arbitrate, and made the proposition to Japan, believing it would be accepted in good faith, but from the letters received, the provisos to the acceptance are more arbitrary, if not more numerous than the subject matter of the letter.

"The old cry that our immigration laws are in contravention of the treaty is brought out in bold relief. But you will remember that in one of the letters received during the negotiations they conceded to us the right to enact reasonable laws for the government of immigration, nor would they object to them if reasonably enforced.

"The contents of the letters cannot be made public until they have been considered by the Cabinet; then, perhaps, the substance may be made public through the press. I feel confident that this Government, while willing to have the difficulties left to arbitration, will insist upon its rights in the matter, and will allow no one-sided arrangement on the part of Japan."

OVERRIDING SCHOOLS.

Board of Education Pressed for Increased Facilities.

The Chronicle says that a large increase in the attendance at the San Francisco evening schools is reported by Director Ragan, chairman of the committee having that branch of the School Department in charge. At the Ocean View School 47 pupils have been enrolled, at the Hearst \$3, at the John Swett 145, at the Rincon 98. The Business Evening School is overflowing, having 100 more pupils than it can accommodate. The Franklin Evening School has been increased by two classes. At the Horace Mann the enrollment calls for two new classes, there having been ninety-eight pupils in one class last night. At the Potrero School there is a class of fifty-six pupils, and at the Adult School on Golden Gate avenue nine classes in English have been enrolled and there are seventy-five applicants for instruction in Spanish.

This large attendance has created a demand for many more teachers, and the substitute list of evening teachers has been exhausted. Additional teachers will be appointed by the Board, preference being given to the teachers on the day substitute list, where they desire to teach evening classes. The majority of the teachers will, however, be elected by the Board.

Directors Barrington and Waller yesterday visited the Noe Valley Primary School and made temporary arrangements to accommodate the overflow of pupils.

A storeroom in the neighborhood of the school was rented and the Supply Committee of the Board is now fitting it up with seats.

The Spring Valley Grammar School, on Broadway, near Polk, has admitted

Old Resident Endorsements.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit a few more words in your columns on the subject so admirably introduced by "Tourist" yesterday.

Most hearty endorsement of every word can be given by one, who, for many years, been obliged to witness

this cruelty in transporting beef cattle to Honolulu markets; and never without a shudder! All remonstrances made

have been met with mocking laughter.

The suggestion made by "Tourist" of "cold storage" has been utterly impos-

ible until quite lately. But now it may

be realized, and if the fine, healthy

health of the mountain-sides could be

transported to our markets uninjured,

health would be, in our belief, rather



## COMMODORE LAST

Of the Season's Sugar  
Ships to New York.

Summary of Vessels That Have  
Sailed This Year—Value of  
Cargo Over \$4,000,000.

The American ship Commodore, Davidson master, is now completely laden with sugar for New York and will probably sail for her destination today. Her cargo constitutes the last of the season to go around the Horn. In view of this fact, it has been thought that a summary of the vessels for the East from this port, with the cargoes and their values, for the present year, might prove interesting. Below there will be found a complete list of these vessels:

January 1—Br. bk. Snowdon, Rowland, 30,696 bags, weighing 3,797,356 lbs. (1888 1356-2000 tons) and valued at \$109,513.22. Arrived in New York May 14. Time of passage, 134 days.

January 15—Br. bk. Samoa, Fretwurst, 32,607 bags, weighing 4,058,650 lbs. (2014 90-2000 tons) and valued at \$116,042.95. Arrived in New York May 9. Time of passage, 119 days.

January 28—Am. sp. S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, 57,126 bags, weighing 7,094,497 lbs. (3547 487-2000 tons) and valued at \$209,161. Arrived in New York May 6. Time of passage, 99 days.

February 18—Am. sp. H. B. Hyde, Sribner, 66,112 bags, weighing 8,118,076 lbs. (4059 76-2000 tons) and valued at \$241,877.02. Arrived in New York May 9. Time of passage, 100 days.

March 10—Am. sp. May Flint, Nickels, 79,598 bags, weighing 9,713,953 (4856 1883-2000 tons) and valued at \$282,291. Arrived in New York June 28. Time of passage, 110 days.

March 20—Br. bk. Semantha, Crowe, 63,948 bags, weighing 7,977,740 lbs. (3988 1740-2000 tons) and valued at \$236,994. No report of arrival published.

March 25—Am. sp. E. R. Sutton, 45,438 bags, weighing 5,576,124 lbs. (2788 124-2000 tons) and valued at \$164,056. No report of arrival published.

April 1—Am. sp. Benj. F. Packard, Allen, 54,418 bags, weighing 6,702,920 lbs. (3551 920-2000 tons) and valued at \$199,333. Arrived in New York July 12. Time of passage, 102 days.

April 9—Br. bk. Callao, Koster, 27,589 bags, weighing 3,431,000 lbs. (1710 1000-2000 tons) and valued at \$162,116. No report of arrival published.

April 12—Am. sp. W. F. Babcock, Graham, 55,849 bags, weighing 6,881,883 lbs. (3490 1883-2000 tons) and valued at \$209,078. Arrived in New York July 14. Time of passage, 93 days.

April 13—Am. sp. Luzon, Park, 33,809 bags, weighing 4,167,559 lbs. (2083 1559-2000 tons) and valued at \$124,881. Arrived in New York July 19. Time of passage, 96 days.

April 19—Am. sp. Geo. Curtis, Sprout, 46,064 bags, weighing 5,584,559 lbs. (2792 559-2000 tons) and valued at \$168,192.78.

April 27—Am. sp. Iroquois, Taylor, 56,717 bags, weighing 6,810,435 lbs. (3405 435-2000 tons) and valued at \$233,016.

May 7—Am. sp. Kenilworth, Baker, 63,937 bags, weighing 7,782,706 lbs. (3891 706-2000 tons) and valued at \$224,275.

May 25—Am. sp. W. H. Macy, Amesbury, 59,158 bags, weighing 7,130,438 lbs. (3565 438-2000 tons) and valued at \$198,979.

May 29—Am. sp. Susquehanna, Sewall, 65,322 bags, weighing 8,195,432 lbs. (4097 1432-2000 tons) and valued at \$235,778.

June 17—Am. sp. Reaper, Young, 35,512 bags, weighing 4,404,824 lbs. (2202 824-2000 tons) and valued at \$122,049.

June 30—Am. sp. A. J. Fuller, Matthews, 45,820 bags, weighing 5,636,437 lbs. (2812 437-2000 tons) and valued at \$169,941.

July 7—Am. sp. Aryan, St. Clair, 53,614 bags, weighing 6,684,956 lbs. (3342 256-2000 tons) and valued at \$200,814.

July 8—Ital. bk. Giuseppe, Sciacalugiar, 55,581 bags, weighing 3,785,500 lbs. (1592 1508-2000 tons) and valued at \$110,183.01.

July 29—Am. sp. Mary L. Cushing, Pendleton, 41,209 bags, weighing 5,086,548 lbs. (2543 548-2000 tons) and valued at \$163,604.

July 31—Am. sp. Roanoke, Hamilton, 72,857 bags, weighing 9,013,423 lbs. (4506 1423-2000 tons) and valued at \$288,425.

The am. sp. Commodore, Davidson, sailing today, will take 50,363 bags, weighing 6,200,834 lbs. (3166 834-2000 tons) and valued at \$196,264.

As will be seen from the above, a goodly amount of sugar has passed around the Horn, and is on the way to New York, since January 1st, the date of the sailing of the British bark Snowdon.

Counting the cargo of the Commodore, following are the totals: Number of bags exported, 1,168,571; number of tons, 72,947 128-2000; value, \$4,331,837.98.

There have been 13 vessels in all from this port, and all have been dispatched by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to the American Sugar Refining Company.

The W. F. Babcock, which arrived in New York on July 14th, has made the fastest time so far (92 days). The London comes next, with 96 days.

## NEGRO HOUSE SERVANTS.

Mr. Gardner Will Take Orders  
Before His Departure.

As there seems to be a delay on the part of the plantation managers to employ negro field labor, Mr. Gardner, who came to the Islands for the purpose of supplying that class of labor, has yielded to the requests made by a number of householders and will supply them with colored house servants direct from the South.

Only bona-fide orders will be filled, and the number depends entirely upon

the orders handed into him before his departure by the Australia. The servants will include cooks, coachmen, yard-men and nurses. Any one who has traveled in the South remembers with pleasure the delicious fried chicken and corn bread prepared by the darkies at the hotels, or in the private houses. The recollection is enough to cause them to dispense with the Asiatics and secure the darkies. It may be possible, in the near future, for mothers to leave their children with a friendly old "mammie" instead of a Japanese amah, and the sight of the red bandana will be a familiar one in Honolulu. White female servants have been brought to the Islands time and again, but they have generally struck up a love match and married. The house servants Mr. Gardner will send here will be married couples of good character.

## HE DID NOT GO TO AUSTRALIA.

Nothing is easier than to recommend a man to go to Australia. A dozen words or so out of your mouth and you have done it. But for him to act on your advice—that is a gray horse of another color. You see, Australia is half-way round the world; and to pull up stakes here and go there—family, interests, and all—is a job no man takes in hand save for the strongest sort of reasons.

Yet it is what Mr. Emrys Morgan Price, grocer and tea merchant, of Trewhiddle Road, Hafod, S. Wales, was advised to do by a doctor at Merthyr. Now, we don't say but that the result, if Mr. Price had gone, would have proved the doctor's judgment to be sound; but as it happened Mr. Price came out all right in the end by just staying at home.

The facts are briefly these: In August, 1881, the customary choral competition took place at Abergavenny, and Mr. Price attended. In some way—he fails to state how, and it doesn't matter—he took cold and had a chill. When he arrived home at Dowlais he could scarcely breathe. To draw his lungs full of air was quite impossible. In fact, he felt as if he were suffocating.

Of course, there was no more thought of singing: the question was one of getting breath enough to live on. He at once tried that good-old-fashioned remedy, mustard plasters, putting them on his chest and perhaps on his back between the shoulder blades. They relieved him for the time, as we might expect. But mustard plasters do one thing—no more. They draw some blood from the inflamed parts to the surface; that's all. When they have set up a bit of mild counter-irritation they are done; they don't get down to deep causes. And here there was a deep cause. We will point it out presently.

There was a constant whistling noise in his throat, he says. You hear it in children when they have croup. It means that the air passages are contracted and the breath has to pass violently through a small orifice.

Disease has often strangled people to death that way. "Next," he says, "a violent cough set in. I coughed and spat up thick phlegm night and day."

This meant more and worse inflammation, and shows us the spectacle of Nature trying to get rid of the product—the phlegm or mucus. But to cough night and day! Think of it. What becomes of a man's appetite and sleep?

You can imagine. No wonder the doctor at Merthyr was anxious and suggested a change of climate.

Still, Mr. Price, as we have said, remained at home and consulted other physicians, one at Dowlais and one at Hafod. All the doctors agreed that their patient was suffering from acute bronchitis, and very properly treated him for that. Yet somehow their medicines failed to effect any real and radical good. That they were temporarily helpful we may not doubt. But, you see, bronchitis, once seated, is an obstinate and progressive ailment. It has a tendency to take up new ground and to get down on the lungs, the reason being that the lining of the air passages and of the lungs is all one thing. So an affection of any part of it, if not cured, spreads like fire in dry grass.

"As time went on," says Mr. Price, "I got weaker and weaker and my breathing became distressing to hear. All my friends thought I was a consumptive, and as a sister of mine had died of that complaint, I naturally felt alarmed. Indeed, one night in July, 1885, I was so bad that my wife thought I was dying."

Happily the lady was mistaken, yet death sometimes comes with fearful suddenness in that complaint, and her fear was very reasonable. At that time, please remember, our good friend had suffered about four years, and was in a state of low vitality. The whole body was feeble and exhausted, and there would have been nothing surprising in a fatal termination. But a better result was in store, as we shall now see.

Mr. Price's letter, dated August 16th, 1883, concludes in these words: "Better and worse I continued in the power of this malady year after year, and had given up all hopes of ever getting better. In February, 1887, after having endured it five years and a half, I read of a person at Pontypool having been cured of the same thing by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a supply of it, and in a few days I felt relief. I kept on with it and gradually improved. In six months the cough had left me and I was a well man. Since then I have been sound as a bell. If you like you may publish my statement, and I will gladly answer any inquiries. (Signed) EMRYS MORGAN PRICE."

Good! That is pleasant and cheering to hear. One word—an important word. Bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, gout, nervous disorders, liver complaint, kidney trouble, and most of our familiar diseases are caused by poison in the blood; and the poison is produced by stomach fermentation, indigestion and dyspepsia. Consumption itself comes in the same way. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup drives out the poison and stops the manufacture of more. That's why it cured Mr. Price.

Only bona-fide orders will be filled, and the number depends entirely upon

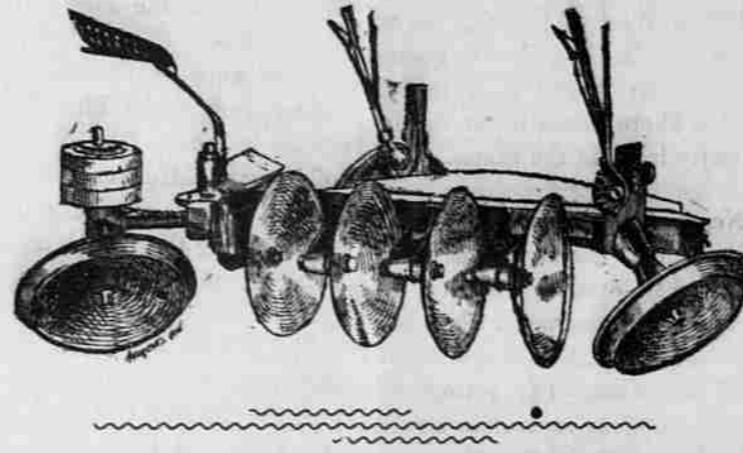
the orders handed into him before his departure by the Australia. The servants will include cooks, coachmen, yard-men and nurses. Any one who has traveled in the South remembers with pleasure the delicious fried chicken and corn bread prepared by the darkies at the hotels, or in the private houses. The recollection is enough to cause them to dispense with the Asiatics and secure the darkies. It may be possible, in the near future, for mothers to leave their children with a friendly old "mammie" instead of a Japanese amah, and the sight of the red bandana will be a familiar one in Honolulu. White female servants have been brought to the Islands time and again, but they have generally struck up a love match and married. The house servants Mr. Gardner will send here will be married couples of good character.

HE DID NOT GO TO AUSTRALIA.

UNCLE SAM: "Why does this strange hound follow me every-where?"  
JOHN BULL: "He smells the sausage, uncle!"

From Der Floh (Vienna).

## THE SPALDING-ROBBINS 4-DISC PLOW.



"Hilo Sugar Company.  
Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.

T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:

"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long ratoon land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.

JOHN A. SCOTT,  
Manager.

HENRY WATERHOUSE. ARTHUR B. WOOD. HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

## HENRY WATERHOUSE &amp; CO.

Insurance Agents, German-American Insurance Co. of New York.  
Plantation Agents, Union Assurance Society of London.  
Commission AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

PLANTATION AGENTS.

COMMISSION AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

PLANTATION AGENTS.

COMMISSION AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

PLANTATION AGENTS.

COMMISSION AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

PLANTATION AGENTS.

COMMISSION AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

PLANTATION AGENTS.

COMMISSION AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

PLANTATION AGENTS.

COMMISSION AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897

## THE CONSERVATIVES.

There is much foolish, unfair and impatient criticism of those who have not seen, and do not see, the close connection between "reciprocity" and annexation. From the Hawaiian standpoint, there is no necessary connection between them. From this standpoint reciprocity might go on forever, as it has in the past. If you ask one who takes this view how he will provide for the stability of government, he will tell you: "We have had little trouble heretofore. Why should we have any in the future?" He forgets, of course, that of all things, instability of human affairs is the most common; that the history of the world is also the history of men betrayed into revolution and social disorder by their failure to see the drifts of events.

Others look to annexation as the means of securing perpetual peace and stability, in a community so largely dominated physically with the mixed races. These would put stability before profit, annexation before the value of reciprocity. They place a well ordered state of society before all things.

But it is now safe to state most emphatically that, from the point of view taken by those who perhaps control affairs in the United States, annexation and reciprocity are locked together. No one here has done this. No one here could do it. If every man on these Islands opposed annexation, the dominant power in the States would still rivet reciprocity to annexation. The controlling power in the States does things in its own way, and looks at things in its own way.

For many years the Hawaiian affair has made no issue in the States. General Garfield and others said, in 1875, that reciprocity with Hawaii was a very small affair. But the situation in the States has changed. It is this change which many intelligent, honest, conservative men here do not see. It was clearly evident to such men as crept up close to the center of political management in Washington, and got on the trails of thought. Even there men were surprised at the change. New conditions had arisen. For twenty years there had been no trade competition between Hawaii and the States. Suddenly it arises through the new beet industry. Behind this industry is the farmer who controls a vast vote. The farmers of the States, in their distress over the competition with the pauper labor of the world in raising grain, believe there is before them a sugar-beet bonanza, and there is some truth in it. The farmer at once is prejudiced against any rivalry, either in the present or in the future. Interested men carefully foster this prejudice. In the meantime, Hawaii vastly increases her sugar product, and the enemies of reciprocity are now "exposing," as they call it, the "unfairness" of a trade which makes the Hawaiian farmer rich, while the American farmer remains poor.

These new conditions force the political leaders to take a new attitude. The Republican Senators seem disposed to concede to the enemies of reciprocity that it is not a fair trade arrangement and should be modified.

The dominant political leaders, however, insist on the vast political importance of the Islands to the States. They concede, also, that if the States do not care to annex the

Islands, there is no further use for reciprocity as now arranged, and it should be modified or terminated.

Beyond question our case is a most complicated one, for reasons which need not now be stated. It is not strange that Europeans and even Americans with large property interests should be conservative, and hardly be touched by the arguments of annexationists here, who are naturally governed by patriotic sentiments. For we know that patriotism often sacrifices personal interests.

Before this considerable conservative interest there is a simple question of fact. Are, or are not, the commercial advantages now enjoyed by Hawaii dependent on annexation? We have given some reasons, which convince us that they are so dependent. But it is a question for conservatives to most seriously study out in their way. An error in judgment may involve them in great loss and even ruin.

It's the world's history, so far, that conservatism generally cuts its own throat. Unless men in all the relations of life adapt themselves to the constantly new conditions which Progress creates, they end in "dry rot." There is no better illustration of this than the history of sugar producing.

## NEGRO LABOR.

For personal reasons, we would favor the scheme of negro immigration. For public and economic reasons we must oppose it.

When the planters were looking about for laborers in 1880, negro immigration was considered. Gen. Armstrong of Hampton, Va., who had as much, if not more knowledge of the social condition of the negro than any other man in the Southern States, reviewed the matter and pronounced strongly against it. The many reasons which he then gave for opposing this immigration have increased in force since that time. We feel assured that if Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Alabama, the foremost negro of the Southern States, were consulted, he would give the same answer that was given by his instructor in 1880.

On general grounds, we do not wish the negro in our peculiar social and political system. He must indeed be grossly ignorant of the political history of the South since the war, who would make the negro the basis of any political community. Through his ignorance he strikes always at the pillars of good government. The negro is in the States. He cannot be driven out. The South is simply making the "best of it," which means political ostracism and the shotgun. It is a supreme necessity. Booker T. Washington asks for a century of education for them. There is a small percentage of "good" negroes. They will not emigrate. Why should they? Land is dirt cheap in the South. Any "good" negro can have an independent home of his own, if he wishes, and above all, is willing to work. The vast tracts of land in the South, near good markets, are sparsely settled, and the negro, as compared with the Asiatics, at home, where land is dear, from Japan to India, is in a Paradise. Why should he leave it?

But there are thousands of thrifless, idle, vagabond, brutal negroes, who are ready to tramp off everywhere. We have watched them for thirty years. Such men have been sent out by speculators to employers in Northern and Western States as "first-class laborers," and prove miserable failures. They emigrate to other places, because they would not work at home, and they do not intend to work anywhere. For many years negro labor has been employed in Virginia, and it is now employed in a place where, in

the old days, the very best of the negroes were bred. But there is much trouble in getting good men. Within five years there was a scarcity of labor in North Carolina. The negro preferred to live in his cabin and be his own master, even if he earned less.

The condition of the negro has greatly changed within twenty years. The old negroes, trained to work under the slavery system, are dying out. The present generation is unsettled, gets away from the country, if it can; and idles in the towns. It turns its back on the great stretches of fine land, near markets. The contractors for building railroads now largely employ Italian laborers in the very heart of the South. Any negro in the South, if he is industrious and fairly intelligent, can do better at home than on our plantations. Every few years there is a craze for emigration to Liberia. Speculators start it. The negroes go and then die in misery in a foreign land. There is really no surplus of negro labor in the States.

Negro "domestics" are out of the question. Ask any woman who has lived in Washington City, the Paradise of negroes, what she thinks about them. The old "mammies" are dead. The young women are too lazy to work as a rule. The moment one of them has been taught by some kind white woman how to do domestic work she "goes North" and gets high wages. She prefers city life. They have been having this experience for many years. Only a month ago, in a car of the "Sunset" route, in Texas, we met the wife of a high official, living in Houston. She told us that "miserable servants were the burden of the housekeepers' life in the South."

While there are many "good" negroes in the South, we say that any general scheme for supplying our plantations with negro laborers will fail in the end. Nor, under annexation, can the negro be put under contract. As for voluntarily keeping his contracts, no one in the South has heard of it, unless he was under some pressure.

## GOVERNMENT AT THE MINES.

The discovery of the Klondyke mines shows the curious difference between the Americans and the Canadians, in the management of mining affairs. The Canadians, through the "Gold Commissioner," and the police force, survey mining ground, and apportion it carefully, and according to the interests of the States. A police force at once appears, and maintains order. The miners are not permitted to carry firearms. Simple rules are made and enforced by the public officials who are entirely independent of the mining interests.

On the American side, the miners largely manage their own affairs and display a singular rapidity in establishing self-government. The vital necessity for order makes every man a policeman over his neighbor. Valuables may be left without protection, because every man knows that the tree and the rope are always ready. Even in the great mining camps of the past the self-government of a local democracy was singularly efficient. It had to meet the issue of law and order, with desperadoes, and it always did it successfully, after the miners learned the art of impromptu government. It was "irregular," of course, but it was just as sound and wise in its way, as Common and Statute laws. It was a genuine outcome of democracy.

On the other hand, the Canadians have worked "downwards." The administrators of the mining interest and the police that protect it are the direct agents of the State, entirely independent of democratic influences. It is said that the mounted police force of the Cana-

dians keeps the peace. It is a force above and independent of the miner.

We have here the same result reached by the same race, divided on geographical lines, but working in two different ways. One is the Monarchical method and the other the Democratic method.

Both methods show the very practical bent of the Anglo-Saxon mind. Its habit is to solve a difficulty in the simplest way, although very unfortunately, it often takes a long time to get at it, and founders about in hitting the best way.

## MR. JOHN W. FOSTER.

A singular controversy has arisen between Prof. Henry W. Elliot of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington City, and Mr. Foster. All concede that Professor Elliot is the best-posed man in the States on the subject of the seal fisheries.

He recently sent a letter to Assistant Secretary of State Day, in which he calls Mr. Sherman's "plain, straightforward" letter to Lord Salisbury, on the seal business, accusing the British of acting in bad faith, miserable rot, etc.

He says Mr. Foster wrote the letter and did not know what he was talking about; that Mr. Foster prepared the Behring Sea case for the Government and prepared it so badly that the United States lost the case; that the Canadian statesmen are very bright men, thoroughly posted, and as they laid Mr. Blaine out "fat" in 1890, so they laid out Mr. Foster before the Paris arbitrators.

Mr. Foster has just returned home, and, therefore, has made no reply. The charge is noticeable only because Professor Elliot is considered a great authority on seals. In spite of his standing, no friend of Mr. Foster's will believe the charge until it is substantially proven.

The Paris award, in the Behring Sea affair, was against the United States. But it was an open secret in Washington, before the trial, that the United States would lose the case. Some good lawyers even said that they "did not have a leg to stand on."

The trouble was that the Government was really afraid to face the people, and tell them that their case was a bad one. The people thought they had a stiff twist on the tail of the British lion, and would not give it up. It was good "political business" to let the arbitrators call off the twist, and let the British, on the other hand, pull out some of the eagle's feathers. The shifting of responsibility is one of the most common and useful tricks in managing State affairs.

Mr. Foster's reputation will not suffer from any attacks made by Professor Elliot.

## EVANGELICAL WORK.

The annual report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for 1896-7 is out. It contains valuable matter, for it shows the large work done by Christian philanthropists here.

If the Sugar god were set up in brass in this town, as the image of Buddha is set up near Yokohama, he would be over 300 feet high, and would be the only evidence of "civilization" seen at a distance of thirty miles, looking from the sea. As the traveler worked close to the shore he would see some other evidences. This god is not yet in brass, but he is here, and his spiritual presence is awfully emphatic. He loves heathen because they work cheaply and dump great quantities of sugar on his altar.

Is there any one here trying to upset him? Yes. Read this report and see. It shows that the Sugar god has not "coralled" all good men and women. Some Christian men and women devote them-

selves to making Christians of these many alien serfs.

Our school system is, of course, of the greatest value. But the building up of character is the need among the races with feeble moral strength. This evangelical work touches the spiritual side, and that is the side on which character lies.

The family makes the community and then the State. The Chinese here, being without families, and the Japanese with few, are uncertain factors in the building up of the State. At the same time, as these Islands are the geographical center of the Pacific, it is very important that these people, while here, should be taught the religion of the great dominant races of the world. Here is the spot for the great evangelical seminaries.

The Portuguese may, in a few years, control the political machinery of these Islands, with or without annexation. The old Portuguese immigrant was ignorant and poor. The young Portuguese, educated in our schools, will, in due time, assert their strength, politically and morally.

They have a right to do so, and ought to. This force is now dormant, but will, in due time, declare its strength. The 15,000 Portuguese, steadily increasing, will either fall in line with the Teutonic race here, numbering 5,000, or will oppose it. The Evangelical Association and its friends are doing much to create harmony between the races.

Every aspect of the case of the natives is sad. Those of us, born here, regard them with some romantic attachment, and see, with regret, the working of that cruel law of evolution which destroys them. Men of our own race gave them spiritual life. Men of our own race give them spiritual death. The native seems to be unable to stand alone. Aside from the gracious work of a few individuals, his best friends seem to be those who are working with and under this association and others like it.

Why this association is permitted, in this prosperous community, to make bricks without straw we do not understand. Its means are very limited, and the field of its work is wide. Those who say that its theories are imperfect must remember that it is one of the organizations here which bring the present dominant race in moral contact with the native and alien races.

## MARRIED: BROWN-ATKINSON.

Do you recall that touching incident in the "Autocrat"? The lovers are walking on the common, and suddenly they stand at the parting of two paths, one of them longer than the other. He, turning to her quietly and pointing to the paths, asks: "Will you take the long path with me?" And she, in the immortal morn of young womanhood, modestly "shaking the dew drops from her glancing hair," replies: "I will take the long path with you."

We, who count many milestones behind us on the great highway, have passed many stormy lakes of marriage, many muddy horse ponds of celibacy, and have looked over the fences into many rare and beautiful gardens of happy marriages. Did we not all, on Tuesday morning, watch with some tender interest the two, known and loved by all, who at the touch of the silver bell, stood side by side, he manfully, she sweetly and gracefully, and then moved away into the "long path?"

"Oh true and tried, so well and long Demand not thou a marriage lay, In that it is thy marriage day, Is music more than any song."

Here is a curious question in morals. The Faculty of the Stanford University, in California,

strictly forbid the use or sale of alcoholic drinks on the university grounds. At the same time, much of the property of the University is invested in a vineyard which produces every year, a large quantity, of brandies and wine, which are sold in the general markets. If it is wrong for the students to use these "alcoholic beverages," is it not also wrong to sell them to other students and other people?

If President Hosmer raised alligator pears on the college grounds and forbade the students to eat them, on the ground that they "made men into beasts," could he send them into town and sell them to innocent boys and girls?

It is said that when ex-President Harrison delivered lectures to the Stanford students several years ago, he brought wine with him, as he was in the habit of using it. But the students stole and broke up the cases of wine while the ex-President was absent. Was the Faculty justified in replacing the wine? The moralists have not decided the serious question. The old darkey, caught by his employer at night in the watermelon patch, was asked: "Mose, why do you steal watermelons?" He replied: "Dis am not de 'propriate occasion to discuss obstreperous questions."

Responsibility sober men up. A Kansas politician, a Populist, was in the habit of denouncing the Courts, and the way they defeated the will of the people, and nullified laws. He was lately elected Chief Justice of the State. The Populist Legislature, by a single act, swept away a lot of old laws, without careful examination. Unfortunately, it swept away the judicial districts, and left business in confusion. The Populist Chief Justice, and his associates, now declares the law unconstitutional. He turns in his own tracts and swallows his own wild words. This is the result of responsibility.

## Regularity of Droughts.

The New Zealand paper says that H. C. Russell, a scientific man of New South Wales, announces as the result of prolonged examination of history from the earliest times, that seasons of drought recur with unfailing regularity at intervals of nineteen years. Of 208 droughts recorded since the year 900, all but fifteen conform to his theory, which is that there is every nineteen years one long period of three years during which the rainfall is somewhat deficient, and a shorter period between each of the long periods when the deficiency is excessive. He even finds a confirmation of the Biblical chronology in the fact that the dates of the Egyptian drought in Joseph's time, the drought during King David's reign, that foretold by Elijah, and that predicted by Elisha, all fall in the nineteen-year period.

Montana mines yielded \$50,732,000 last year, \$4,380,000 gold, \$20,234,000 silver and \$25,356,000 copper.

**Merit**  
"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

**Severe Case of Dyspepsia**  
"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." MRS. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take.  
HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,  
Wholesale Agents.

## TO BE CENSURED

Commissioners of Education Deal  
With a Teacher.

## WORK AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION

## Salaries of Four Instructor's Are Raised.

Mr. Bowen Has a Proposition for  
Normal Diplomas—Mrs. Jordan  
Recommends 3 Scholarships.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education yesterday, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott, Prof. Alexander, W. A. Bowen, H. M. von Holt. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Inspector General Townsend made the following recommendations of the Teachers' Committee:

That W. K. Kia be appointed to Pahoe-hoe. Mr. Townsend explained that there was no vacancy in the Pahoe-hoe school but that there was a proposition to transfer the present teacher to Kailua. Adopted.

That Miss Kammerer and Guerney be appointed to the Kailua school. Adopted.

That Miss Bernice Cooke be transferred from Waianae to Lihue. Adopted.

That Miss Carrie Howland be appointed to Waialua. Adopted. The matter of getting to and from the school on the train was brought up by Mr. von Holt. Discussion was deferred until later.

That Miss Lizzie Kellinol be appointed to the Keokee, Puna, adopted.

That J. K. Kealoha be appointed to Waipio, Hawaii. Adopted.

That Mrs. Davis be appointed to Pohukalua in the place of Miss Perry, who takes the place in Fort Street school, vacated by Mrs. A. M. Brown (nee May Atkinson). Adopted.

That Miss Florence Carter be appointed to Maemae school. Adopted.

Just here it was moved that the appointment of Miss Howland to Waialua be reconsidered. Carried. It was then moved that Miss Howland be appointed to Palama school. Carried.

That W. A. Yeats be appointed to Honokawala. Adopted.

That Mrs. Martin be appointed as a substitute in the Waiohina school. Adopted.

That E. Wongham be appointed to Honanau. Adopted.

That Miss Myra Ward be appointed to Makapala. Adopted.

That D. Kapaeua be appointed to Keanae. Adopted.

Antone de Souza was appointed assistant to C. M. Baldwin of Kaupakalua school.

The following schedule for the division of next year's school year was presented by Inspector General Townsend and adopted:

First term begins, Sept. 6, 1897.

First term ends, Dec. 17, 1897.

Length of term, 15 weeks.

Vacation of two weeks, including Christmas and New Year's Day.

Second term begins, Jan. 2, 1898.

Second term ends, Apr. 1, 1898.

Length of term, 13 weeks.

Vacation of one week, including Good Friday and Easter.

Third term begins, April 11, 1898.

Third term ends July 1, 1898.

Length of term, 12 weeks.

Deputy Inspector Scott reported that he had seen Mrs. Wood and inquired as to her reasons of not taking the recent examinations. She had given a satisfactory explanation. Her illness was the cause. The Board immediately moved that Mrs. Wood be excused.

Mr. Scott also reported the very high standing made by Miss Myra Angus in the recent examinations and asked that her present salary be raised according to the agreement in the schedule of salaries, so moved and unanimously carried.

The salaries of Mrs. Gunn, Miss Creighton and Miss Nellie Smith whose work has all been highly praised by the Commissioner, were raised.

The resignation of Miss Margaret Nape of Makawao school was accepted to date from the beginning of the next school year.

The application of Henel Peula, endorsed by the Attorney General, to be appointed as agent to grant marriage licenses, was favorably acted upon.

The resignation of Miss A. K. Beers was accepted.

Quite a little discussion arose on the application of A. H. Crooke, principal of Ulupalakua school for a leave of absence and the appointment of one of his brothers to the principalship and another to the position of assistant. The merits of the boys were discussed and the petition was finally granted with the understanding that the petitioner take his leave of absence without pay.

Mr. Bowen presented a petition from C. D. Pringle of the Kahuku school asking that he be appointed to some other school with a higher salary. The Board did not feel that they could do this.

Mr. Bowen then read the following:

Inasmuch as Principal Richards of Kamehameha Schools has signified his willingness and desire to have their Normal Department come fully up to some certain standard of requirements, both as to course of study and final examinations, such as the Department of Education may dictate, so that the graduates therefrom may be fully prepared to enter upon useful service in the Government schools, and that they may be upon terms of equal advantage with graduates from the Government Normal School. Therefore, be it now

Resolved, First—That this department recognize the eminent desirability of entering upon the arrangement suggested, and that we take immediate

steps for the final accomplishment of same.

Second—That, with a view to securing a standard of requirements that may be thoroughly satisfactory to this department, the principal of the present Government Normal School and the principal of the normal department of the Kamehameha Schools be invited to the task of preparing a common standard of requirements, both as to courses of study and final examinations, and that the results of their work be submitted to this department for final revision and acceptance.

Third—That graduates from both normal schools above named, as also from all other normal schools or departments that now exist, or that may hereafter be created, after having fully come up to all of the requirements of the common standard satisfactory to this department shall be accounted as upon equal advantage and acceptance in the esteem and service of this department.

Mr. Bowen moved the passage of the above, saying that he thought the proposed move a good one. The Hawaiians who attend Kamehameha should be given a chance. As it was at the present time, many were leaving the institution because, in the language of their relatives and friends: "They can gain nothing by going to the Kamehameha Normal School, and it is only a waste of time." Thus it was resulting in a hardship for that institution. If the standard was set by the board, the students could gain teacher certificates on the same footing with the graduates from the Government Normal School.

President Cooper said that he was averse to the setting up of more normal schools. After a while there would be strife as to which certificates were to be accepted.

Mr. Bowen said that as he understood yesterday the Kamehameha students would take the same examinations as those in the Government Normal School. Then President Cooper said he had no objections to such an arrangement, but that he did not believe that to be what was expected by the Kamehameha authorities.

At this point Inspector-General Townsend held up to view a "full deck" of cards of the teachers who had failed in their examinations, but who were still in the employ of the Government.

Quite a discussion then arose on the propriety of the action of Lahainaluna's acting principal in soliciting the financial aid (to the amount of \$1,000) of various people for the purchase of a printing press to print the paper, which is issued from that institution at the present time. President Cooper, while lauding the enthusiasm and interest of the teacher, said that he was very much opposed to private solicitations in aid of Government work. The Legislature would meet in six months, and at that time a separate appropriation would very likely be voted for Lahainaluna. It would be well to await that time. The matter was finally dropped without action, but with the commissioners taking away the thought that the present method of raising money could hardly go on.

Mrs. Jordan recommended that three very bright little children be granted scholarships on the ground that their mother could not afford to keep them in school. The board decided to grant this on the recommendation of the principal of the school.

The last business on the list was the consideration of the case of a certain school teacher of the city, whose actions had been criticized by the board and whose case had been placed in the hands of a committee, made up of President Cooper, Inspector-General Townsend and Professor Alexander.

President Cooper stated that he was ready to make report; also, that he and the other members had not come to an agreement on certain action to be taken, and probably never would. Mr. Townsend explained to Mr. Cooper that it was his understanding that they had agreed, and, upon the matter being referred to Professor Alexander, he, too, agreed that the decision reached was the same by each member of the committee.

President Cooper, having understood this, said briefly that the decision was that the teacher in question should be censured and told to, in the future, attend strictly to his own business and try to be more friendly; also, that he leave his present premises and seek a place elsewhere. When asked who should do the censuring, it was agreed that the secretary should do that part.

In commenting upon the matter, President Cooper said that, in the teacher's incompatibility of temper and his inability to get along with those who, by rights, he should, were sufficient in themselves to dismiss him from service. However, the commissioners were to blame that they dilly-dallied with the matter and put off consideration of the same to such a late date. It would hardly be right to dismiss the man just at the beginning of a new year. He had modified his own views to tally with those of the majority of the committee. The only thing to be done now was to allow him to continue in his present position, after having been censured.

Professor Alexander said that this town was prone to exaggeration, and that it was hard to get at the exact truth in regard to certain statements.

The trouble in connection with the teacher in question had been going on for a long time, and action should have been taken before. However, there was much said which turned out with hardly any foundation.

Mr. Bowen said that he was glad that the committee had found that a large number of the stories circulated about the teacher in question were inaccurate. If they had been true, this would have stood in his mind as a solid thought against him. As it was, he moved the adoption of the committee's report.

President Cooper explained that there were yet two questions of veracity which had not been deeply looked into.

Mr. von Holt said that if it was to be admissible he would second Mr. Bowen's motion. The motion was then put and carried.

As to the case of the second teacher, the committee was not yet ready to report. President Cooper said that the man wanted a chance to defend himself, but as no charges had yet been made against him, he considered this premature.

Board adjourned at 5 p. m., subject to the call of the Minister.

## POLICE NOTES.

What Was Learned at the Police Station Yesterday.

Yesterday morning Chillingworth and Vida made a raid on the establishment of Hung Lung Kee and captured a wash Chinaman in the last stages of opium intoxication. He still had hold of his favorite pipe, and about the room were found three horns with small quantities of opium, some incense and a complete outfit. The establishment was beautifully fixed up, as if being the favorite haunt of rich Chinamen. It is very carefully barricaded on all sides, and the only way the officers succeeded in effecting an entrance was by walking straight through the store and up the steps before any one knew what was taking place.

The natives who play "Russian war" along the water front have been frightened from their usual places of gambling so frequently of late that they have thought up a new scheme. Yesterday a whole lot of them gathered on the large open space near the Fish Market, recently made by the dredger, and, seating themselves around the cloth, began to play. They were certain that any officers could be easily spied from this place and all evidences of guilt removed before their arrival on the scene. In this they were right, but they had not counted on the effects of a panic. Officers Vida and Kekal went down about noon. The natives saw them coming and scattered. Some could not make their way home by land without running into the police officers, so they jumped into the water, clothes and all, and swam.

In the Police Court, Ah Foo, captured by Detective Kapa, was fined \$50 and costs for having che fa tickets in his possession. One of the exhibits offered in evidence was a box of variously colored pills, for all the world like the anti-bilious kind. They were covered with wax and very neatly made. Inside of each was a piece of Chinese tissue paper with four rows of characters—a che fa ticket.

Sylviano Nobriga, a dairyman, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of assault and battery, sworn to by August Richards, another dairyman. The story told by the complainant is to the effect that, on August 16th, Nobriga tried to borrow a force pump from him. He refused to loan and Nobriga threatened him. On the day mentioned, he threw stones at him while riding along in a milk wagon. One of these struck his arm and paralyzed him. Then Nobriga jumped in the back of his cart and gave him a drubbing.

## MR. VIVAS' CHOICE.

Says Portuguese From Hilo North Favor Loebenstein.

John M. Vivas, the Portuguese leader, says he will go to Hilo on the next Kinai for the purpose of interesting himself in the election of A. B. Loebenstein to the Legislature.

"I am quite sure," said Mr. Vivas yesterday, "that I can throw to Mr. Loebenstein the votes of all the Portuguese between Hilo and Hamakua. There are 185 registered, and this is sufficient to guarantee his election. I have heard that people from Hilo have expressed themselves as not wanting Loebenstein, but no one seems to know who the people are. I think I know and I can tell you that the more of that kind of opposition we have the better I will be satisfied."

Mr. Loebenstein is at present the Government surveyor for Hawaii, for which he receives a salary of \$380 per month. His duties take him over a considerable portion of the Island, particularly in the Hilo District, so that he is very well known to the people. Whether he is popular enough with them to secure his election is another matter. Mr. Loebenstein is confident, so is Mr. Vivas.

It is pretty well known that Mr. Loebenstein is thoroughly independent of the Government, and cares nothing for the emoluments of his office, and that in view of his possible candidacy he already contemplates resigning his position, so that he may have full freedom to conduct his campaign. It is not believed that the Government will interfere with any objections to the plan, as Article 43 of the Constitution provides that: "Except members of the Council of State, no person holding office in or under, or by authority of the Government, including notaries public and agents to take acknowledgments, nor any employee of the Government, shall be eligible to election to the Legislature or to hold the position of an elected member of the same."

President Cooper, having understood this, said briefly that the decision was that the teacher in question should be censured and told to, in the future, attend strictly to his own business and try to be more friendly; also, that he leave his present premises and seek a place elsewhere. When asked who should do the censuring, it was agreed that the secretary should do that part.

In commenting upon the matter, President Cooper said that, in the teacher's incompatibility of temper and his inability to get along with those who, by rights, he should, were sufficient in themselves to dismiss him from service. However, the commissioners were to blame that they dilly-dallied with the matter and put off consideration of the same to such a late date. It would hardly be right to dismiss the man just at the beginning of a new year. He had modified his own views to tally with those of the majority of the committee. The only thing to be done now was to allow him to continue in his present position, after having been censured.

Professor Alexander said that this town was prone to exaggeration, and that it was hard to get at the exact truth in regard to certain statements.

The trouble in connection with the teacher in question had been going on for a long time, and action should have been taken before. However, there was much said which turned out with hardly any foundation.

Mr. Bowen said that he was glad that the committee had found that a large number of the stories circulated about the teacher in question were inaccurate. If they had been true, this would have stood in his mind as a solid thought against him. As it was, he moved the adoption of the committee's report.

President Cooper explained that there were yet two questions of veracity which had not been deeply looked into.

Mr. von Holt said that if it was to be admissible he would second Mr. Bowen's motion. The motion was then put and carried.

As to the case of the second teacher, the committee was not yet ready to report. President Cooper said that the man wanted a chance to defend himself, but as no charges had yet been made against him, he considered this premature.

Board adjourned at 5 p. m., subject to the call of the Minister.

Land and in the cellar will be located the plumbing department.

The store is well stocked with goods, noticeable among which is the assortment of zinc and enamel bath tubs in various sizes.

## They Have Left.

The O. S. S. Mariposa left very shortly after noon yesterday with a large number of passengers from this port and not a small cargo of sugar and bananas. Among the passengers who were noticed on the decks were:

Miss Sarah Carter, who goes to the States to spend some little time with friends. She was accompanied by her young brother who goes to take a course in the Roxbury Latin School, Boston.

Professor and Mrs. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Roberts of Stanford University, and Miss Mosier of Johns Hopkins, who are returning for the fall term after a very enjoyable vacation of couple of months spent on this and the Island of Hawaii.

Mr. Henry Beckley, who is on his way to take a course in Stanford University. He has passed all the examinations necessary to entrance to Stanford and goes with the idea of studying hard for honors.

Mrs. Halacher, who has spent a short time in the city and who goes away with very pleasant recollections. She carried an American and Hawaiian flag while walking the decks and waved these to her friends on shore.

Johnny Sumner of the Hawaiian band who is going to California and the East on a pleasure trip. He will be gone for two or three months.

A correspondent of the Hartford Times says that a lather of tar soap applied to the face and hands, and then gently rubbed off, is a sure protection against mosquitoes.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

W. W. Dimond is building a residence at Niu.

There is £450,000 in specie passing through on the Mariposa.

The time for the sale of the Hawaiian Hotel is near at hand.

Minister Cooper inspected the regular troops yesterday morning.

The Kohala Girls' School will begin its term on Monday, September 1st.

W. W. Dimond has a display of handsome cut glass in the Ewa window.

J. O. Carter's youngest son will leave on the Mariposa today to attend school in the States.

The Carnegie brothers returned on the Mariposa last night. They will spend more time in Honolulu.

The famous Kutsatsu baths of Japan have been started at the Kalihi Recreational Station, under the direction of Dr. Day.

Dr. Wa

## BROWN-ATKINSON

## BY AUTHORITY.

Thronged With Relatives  
and Friends.

Interesting Scenes on the Wharf.  
Showers of Rice and  
Flowers.

The chancel of St. Andrew's Cathedral was most beautifully decorated yesterday morning, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Arthur M. Brown, Marshal of the Republic of Hawaii, to Miss Malia Atkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alatua T. Atkinson. The prevailing colors were green and white, and seldom have more artistic decorations been seen in the Cathedral. Potted ferns and palms and pampas grass were distributed in such a manner as to make a perfect background of green, over which was scattered white asters, calla lillies, marguerites and stephanias.

Just here it might be interesting to know that all the ferns and palms in the Cathedral, were grown and carefully cared for by the bride during her spare moments at home. In this work she took a great deal of pleasure.

The ceremony was announced for 10 o'clock, but some time before that hour the church was filled with invited guests. The mother of the bride occupied the front seat on the right side, while in the seat on the opposite side were the mother of the groom and relatives.

At five minutes before 10 o'clock, Mr. Wray Taylor, who presided at the organ, commenced to play a wedding march by Hime. Before the last strains of the march had died away the bridal party was announced, and the choir of the Second Congregation sang the hymn, "How Welcome Was the Call," while the bridal party marched slowly up the aisle to the chancel, where they were met by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, who performed the ceremony. Miss Zoo Atkinson was maid of honor, and Maj. George C. Potter the best man. The bride was given away by her father, Alatua T. Atkinson, and the responses by both bride and groom were quite audible. As the first part of the ceremony proceeded, the music of De Koven's song, "Oh, Promise Me," could be heard, being played very softly on the organ. As the party marched to the altar, the psalm, "Blessed Are All They That Fear the Lord," was sung to a chant. The organ was subdued. Mr. Mackintosh finished the marriage service, and the whole party filed out to the vestry to sign the register. While this was being done, the choir and organ rendered a wedding march by Warneford, which is only used on the occasion of the marriage of a member of the Cathedral's Second Congregation choir. When the newly-married couple left the Cathedral, it was to the strains of Wagner's "Bridal March," from "Lohengrin."

The bride was attired in a white silk dress, covered with embroidered white chiffon, with pearl trimmings and Honiton lace. The hat which she wore was trimmed with white feathers, and a bunch of maid-hair ferns, tied with a white satin ribbon, was carried.

Miss Atkinson, the maid of honor, wore lavender silk, covered with white muslin, figured with violets. Her hat was of white chiffon, decorated with violets and guaze ribbon. A bunch of shaded purple asters was carried.

Mrs. Atkinson, mother of the bride, wore lavender, with a white organdie overdress figured with chrysanthemums. Trimmings were of black French lace. Her bonnet was of shaded lilacs.

The groom and George C. Potter, his best man, as well as the four ushers—Robert W. Atkinson, A. St. M. Mackintosh, J. Q. Wood and J. O. Carter, Jr.—were dressed in spotless white from head to foot.

The wedding ceremony over, the newly-married couple left the church, and followed by the maid of honor and best man, got into an open carriage and were driven to the McGrew residence on Hotel street, remaining only long enough for the bride to don her traveling dress.

In the meantime, a large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Brown had gathered at the Inter-Island wharf to say good-bye before their departure on the honeymoon trip to Molokai on the steamer Mauna Loa. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, Chester Doyle, J. A. Gilman and the ushers had bought a bag of rice and were safely stowed away on the upper deck of the Mauna Loa.

Captain Parker arrived soon after the service with a number of the best-looking and largest men of the police force. A pathway was cleared through the crowd to the gangway, and the officers stationed in two rows to keep people from pushing in again.

It was about 10:45 o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Brown arrived at the wharf, the latter in a natty white duck-traveling dress, with a white sailor hat. They alighted and stood for fully 10 minutes bidding adieu to their friends. Then when they finally started toward the gangway a shower of marguerites, white roses and pale asters followed them.

At the foot of the gangway Marshal Brown cast one look upwards and there saw several hands raised. In a moment a shower of rice came down on the two people struggling to reach the gangway.

More congratulations and wishes for a bon voyage on the deck of the Mauna Loa, more white leis and rice, and then the steamer set out for Pukoo. There the Deputy Marshal's whaleboat met Mr. and Mrs. Brown and took them ashore. A short ride overland and they were at the home of J. K. Brown, a brother of the groom, where a three-weeks' honeymoon will be spent.

Many beautiful presents were received by the happy couple. The choir of the Second Congregation, of which the bride has been a valued member for several years, sent a gold St. Andrew's cross pin and an illuminated address. The police force did not forget Marshal Brown, and they turned out in a body at the Cathedral, forming on either side of the driveway as the bride and groom left the church for the steamer.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 33 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

## 1st Precinct:

All the districts of Puna, excepting Keau and Olaa. Voting place: Pohoi Court House.

## Inspectors:

H. J. Lyman,  
H. Ryeroff,  
Richard Lyman.

## 2d Precinct:

The lands of Keau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honoli Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

## Inspectors:

G. K. Wilder,  
G. W. A. Hapai,  
W. A. Hardy.

## 3rd Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Honoli Gulch to the bed of the Kawaiulil Gulch. Voting place: Papaikou School House.

## Inspectors:

G. E. Thrum,  
R. T. Forrest,  
A. F. Linder.

## 4th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kawaiulil Gulch to the bed of the Waupauhao Gulch. Voting place: Honoumo School House.

## Inspectors:

J. K. Dillon,  
W. D. Schmidt,  
B. B. Macay.

## 5th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Waupauhao Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

## Inspectors:

Wm. G. Walker,  
E. W. Barnard,  
Richard Ivers.

## 6th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kuliu Gulch). Voting place: Kaohe School House.

## Inspectors:

A. Ligiate,  
Robert Horner.

## 7th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malana Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

## Inspectors:

F. S. Clinton,  
Edwin Thomas,  
M. V. Holmes.

## 8th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Maianahoa Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuhale.

## Inspectors:

Wm. Horner,  
George Koch,  
L. R. Medeiros.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

## 1st Precinct:

Consisting of North Kohala. Voting place: Kohala Court House.

## Inspectors:

W. P. McDougall,  
G. P. Tulloch,  
L. Haina.

## 2d Precinct:

Consisting of South Kohala. Voting place: Waimea Court House.

## Inspectors:

W. S. Vredenberg,  
J. Crowley,  
H. Akona.

## 3rd Precinct:

South Kohala to the north boundary of Hoolualoa. Voting place: Court House, Kallua.

## Inspectors:

George Clark,  
S. Haanio,  
Thomas Aliu.

## 4th Precinct:

North boundary of Hoolualoa to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

## Inspectors:

Wm. Wright, Jr.,  
D. P. Namana,  
R. Wassman.

## 5th Precinct:

From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookena.

## Inspectors:

T. K. R. Amalu,  
D. Z. Naahela,  
J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct:

From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punalu. Polling place: Waihinau Court House.

## Inspectors:

J. H. Waipuilani,  
W. J. Yates,  
O. K. Apiki.

## 7th Precinct:

The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

## Inspectors:

W. P. Fennell,  
Ikaaka,  
G. W. Paty.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

## 1st Precinct:

That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalapapa. Polling place: Kalapapa Store House.

## Inspectors:

.....  
.....  
.....

## 2d Precinct:

The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

## Inspectors:

Geo. Trimble,  
H. Manase,  
A. Kamai.

## 3rd Precinct:

The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

## Inspectors:

Henry Dickenson,  
A. N. Hayselden,  
W. J. Sheldon.

## 4th Precinct:

District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokauhau School House.

## Inspectors:

R. C. Searle,  
David Taylor, Jr.,  
David Kapuku.

## 5th Precinct:

Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Wailea and the Island of Kahoolewa. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

## Inspectors:

Goodale Armstrong,  
D. L. Myers,  
W. T. Robinson.

## 6th Precinct:

The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honouala. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

## Inspectors:

E. H. Bailey,  
.....  
W. O. Aiken.

## 7th Precinct:

The district of Honouala. Polling place: Honouala Court House.

## Inspectors:

J. M. Napulou,  
G. K. Kunukau,  
S. E. Kaleikau.

## 8th Precinct:

All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakupoko lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kahului to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

## Inspectors:

F. W. Hardy,  
Geo. Forsyth,  
Manuel Cabral.

## 9th Precinct:

The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopuola. Polling place: Hamakupoko School House.

## Inspectors:

W. F. Mossman,  
W. E. Shaw,  
P. N. Kahokukalani.

## 10th Precinct:

Kahikinui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

## Inspectors:

Patrick McLean,  
W. B. Starkey,  
J. K. Pilimau.

## 11th Precinct:

From Kipahulu to and including Maipuu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

## Inspectors:

F. Wittrock,  
J. Grunwald,  
B. K. Kawaiaina.

## 12th Precinct:

District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopuola. Polling place: School House, Koolau.

## Inspectors:

James P. Saunders,  
D. W. Naphua,  
G. W. Kalohal.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pall to Moapu Point.

## 1st Precinct:

From the boundary of Keel to the Gulch of Oopuola. Polling place: Waianae Court House.

## Inspectors:

Sam'l Andrews,  
G. W. Nawaakoa,  
Isaia Halulani.

## 2d Precinct:

## BROWN-ATKINSON

Thronged With Relatives and Friends.

Interesting Scenes on the Wharf. Showers of Rice and Flowers.

The chancel of St. Andrew's Cathedral was most beautifully decorated yesterday morning, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Arthur M. Brown, Marshal of the Republic of Hawaii, to Miss Maisie Atkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alatau T. Atkinson. The prevailing colors were green and white, and seldom have more artistic decorations been seen in the Cathedral. Potted ferns and palms and pampas grass were distributed in such a manner as to make a perfect background of green, over which was scattered white asters, calla lilies, marguerites and stephanotis.

Just here it might be interesting to know that all the ferns and palms in the Cathedral, were grown and carefully cared for by the bride during her spare moments at home. In this work she took a great deal of pleasure.

The ceremony was announced for 10 o'clock, but some time before that hour the church was filled with invited guests. The mother of the bride occupied the front seat on the right side, while in the seat on the opposite side were the mother of the groom and relatives.

At five minutes before 10 o'clock, Mr. Wray Taylor, who presided at the organ, commenced to play a wedding march by Hime. Before the last strains of the march had died away the bridal party was announced, and the choir of the Second Congregation sang the hymn, "How Lovely was the Call," while the bridal party marched slowly up the aisle to the chancel, where they were met by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, who performed the ceremony. Miss Zoë Atkinson was maid of honor, and Maj. George C. Potter the best man. The bride was given away by her father, Alatau T. Atkinson, and the responses by both bride and groom were quite audible. As the first part of the ceremony proceeded the music of De Koven's song, "Oh, Promise Me" could be heard, being played very softly on the organ. As the party marched to the altar, the psalm, "Blessed Are All They That Fear the Lord," was sung to a chant. The organ was subdued. Mr. Mackintosh finished the marriage service, and the whole party filed out to the vestry to sign the register. While this was being done, the choir and organ rendered a wedding march by Warneford, which is only used on the occasion of the marriage of a member of the Cathedral's Second Congregation choir. When the newly-married couple left the Cathedral, it was to the strains of Wagner's "Bridal March," from "Lohengrin."

The bride was attired in a white silk dress, covered with embroidered white chiffon, with pearl trimmings and Honiton lace. The hat which she wore was trimmed with white feathers, and a bunch of maiden-hair ferns tied with a white satin ribbon, was carried.

Miss Atkinson, the maid of honor, wore lavender silk, covered with white muslin, figured with violets. Her hat was of white chiffon, decorated with violets and guaze ribbon. A bunch of shaded purple asters was carried.

The groom and George C. Potter, his best man, as well as the four ushers—Robert W. Atkinson, A. St. M. Mackintosh, J. Q. Wood and J. O. Carter, Jr.—were dressed in spotless white from head to foot.

The wedding ceremony over, the newly-married couple left the church, and followed by the maid of honor and best man, got into an open carriage and were driven to the McGrew residence on Hotel street, remaining only long enough for the bride to don her traveling dress.

In the meantime, a large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Brown had gathered at the Inter-Island wharf to say good-bye before their departure on the honeymoon trip to Molokai on the steamer Mauna Loa. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, Chester Doyle, J. A. Gilman and the ushers had bought a bag of rice and were safely stowed away on the upper deck of the Mauna Loa.

Captain Parker arrived soon after the service with a number of the best-looking and largest men on the police force. A pathway was cleared through the crowd to the gangway, and the officers stationed in two rows to keep people from pushing in again.

It was about 10:45 o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Brown arrived at the wharf, the latter in a natty white duck traveling dress, with a white sailor hat. They alighted and stood for fully 10 minutes bidding adieu to their friends. Then when they finally started toward the gangway a shower of marguerites, white roses and pale asters followed them.

At the foot of the gangway Marshal Brown cast one look upwards and there saw several hands raised. In a moment a shower of rice came down on the two people struggling to reach the gangway.

More congratulations and wishes for a bon voyage on the deck of the Mauna Loa, more white leis and rice, and then the steamer set out for Pukoo. There the Deputy Marshal's whaleboat met Mr. and Mrs. Brown and took them ashore. A short ride overland, and they were at the home of J. M. Brown, a brother of the groom, where a three-weeks' honeymoon will be spent.

Many beautiful presents were received by the happy couple. The choir of the Second Congregation, of which the bride has been a valued member for several years, sent a gold St. Andrew's cross pin and an illuminated address. The police force did not forget Marshal Brown, and they turned out in a body at the Cathedral, forming on either side of the driveway as the bride and groom left the church for the steamer.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

## 1st Precinct:

All the districts of Puna, excepting Keau and Olaa. Voting place: Pohole Court House.

## Inspectors:

H. J. Lyman,  
H. Ryecroft,  
Richard Lyman.

## 2d Precinct:

The lands of Keau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honolii Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

## Inspectors:

G. K. Wilder,  
G. W. A. Hapai,  
W. A. Hardy.

## 3rd Precinct:

Extending from the bed of Honolii Gulch to the bed of the Kawainui Gulch. Voting place: Papaiou School House.

## Inspectors:

G. E. Thrum,  
R. T. Forrest,  
A. F. Linder.

## 4th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kawainui Gulch to the bed of the Waiakamalo Gulch. Voting place: Hono- noma School House.

## Inspectors:

J. K. Dillon,  
W. D. Schmidt,  
B. B. Macy.

## 5th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Waiakamalo Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

## Inspectors:

Wm. G. Walker,  
E. W. Barnard,  
Richard Ivers.

## 6th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kulu Gulch). Voting place: Kaohe School House.

## Inspectors:

A. Lidgate,  
Robert Horner,

## 7th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanabae Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

## Inspectors:

F. S. Clinton,  
Edwin Thomas,  
M. V. Holmes.

## 8th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Maianahoa Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuihaele.

## Inspectors:

Wm. Horner,  
George Koch,  
L. R. Medeiros.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

## 1st Precinct:

Consisting of North Kohala. Voting place: Kohala Court House.

## Inspectors:

W. P. McDougall,  
G. P. Tulloch,  
L. Hama.

## 2d Precinct:

Consisting of South Kohala. Voting place: Waimea Court House.

## Inspectors:

W. S. Vredenberg,  
J. Crowley,  
H. Akona.

## 3rd Precinct:

South Kohala to the north boundary of Hoolualoa. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

## Inspectors:

George Clark,  
S. Haanio,  
Thomas Aliu.

## 4th Precinct:

North boundary of Hoolualoa to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

## Inspectors:

Wm. Wright, Jr.,  
D. P. Namana,  
R. Wassman.

## 5th Precinct:

From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookena.

## Inspectors:

T. K. R. Amalu,  
D. Z. Nahuelua,  
J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct:  
From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punalu. Polling place: Wai- ohinu Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. H. Waipulani,  
W. J. Yates,  
O. K. Apaki.

## 7th Precinct:

The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors:  
W. P. Fennell,  
Ikaaka,  
G. W. Paty.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

## 1st Precinct:

That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:  
.....

## 2d Precinct:

The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:  
Geo. Trimble,  
H. Manase,  
A. Kamai.

## 3rd Precinct:

The district of Lahaina and the Islands of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:  
Henry Dickenson,  
A. N. Hayselden,  
W. J. Sheldon.

## 4th Precinct:

District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors:  
R. C. Searle,  
David Taylor, Jr.,  
David Kapuku.

## 5th Precinct:

Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:  
Goodale Armstrong,  
D. L. Myers,  
W. T. Robinson.

## 6th Precinct:

The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honouala. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:  
E. H. Bailey,  
.....

## 7th Precinct:

The district of Honouala. Polling place: Honouala Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. M. Napulou,  
G. K. Kunukau,  
S. E. Kaleikau.

## 8th Precinct:

All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakupoko lying south and west of the Maliki Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kalaupau to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Maianao Court House.

Inspectors:  
F. W. Hardy,  
Geo. Forsyth,  
Manuel Cabral.

## 9th Precinct:

The remainder of the district of Maianao to the Gulch of Oopuola. Polling place: Hamakupoko School House.

Inspectors:  
W. P. Mossman,  
W. E. Shaw,  
P. N. Kahokuokalani.

## 10th Precinct:

Kahikinui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:  
Patrick McLean,  
W. B. Starkey,  
J. K. Piimanu.

## 11th Precinct:

From Kipahulu to and including Maianao. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:  
James P. Saunders,  
D. W. Napihaa,  
G. W. Kalohai.

## 12th Precinct:

District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopuola. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors:  
F. Wittrock,  
J. Grunwald,  
B. K. Kaiwaiela.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mo- kapu Point.

1st Precinct:  
All that portion of said district com-

prising in Honolulu or Kona and lying east of Punahoa street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waikiki streets.

Inspectors:  
Geo. Manson,  
A. C. Pestano,  
John Kea.

## 2d Precinct:

All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows: viz: From the foot of South street along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl; thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Pauoa Valley to the summit of the mountain. Polling place: Beretania Street School House.

Inspectors:  
J. A. Magon,  
W. C. Wilder, Jr.,  
M. I. Silva.

## 3rd Precinct:

All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Second Precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of School street and a line drawn from the junction of School and Punchbowl streets to the flag pole on the old battery on Punchbowl. Polling place: Building at entrance to lower reservoir grounds, Nuuanu avenue.

Inspectors:  
W. H. Hoogs,  
J. D. Holt,  
F. P. McIntyre.

## 4th Precinct:

All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and bounded by the 2d and 3rd Precincts, Beretania and Nuuanu streets. Polling place: Royal School.

Inspectors:  
J. M. Vivas,  
James Nott, Jr.,  
T. P. Cummings.

## 5th Precinct:

## TAX APPEAL CASES

Hilo Court Has Been  
Crowded With Them.

New Workingmen's Club Holds Its  
Second Meeting—Candidates  
for Representatives.

HILO, Hawaii, August 16.—The all-absorbing topic of conversation and argument this week has been the tax-appeal cases, which have been tried before Judges Hitchcock and Barnard and Philip Peck. There were 13 cases brought before the board, none of which were submitted for argument before all had been heard. The arguments presented by Attorney Kinney for the plantations, and Attorney Wilder for the Government, occupied the evening hours from 7:30 to 10 o'clock. It will require several days' type-writing before the cases can be reviewed. Monday morning the appeal case of Frank Winter, who objects to taxing coffee lands, comes up before the board. Judge Barnard sentenced nine of the Chinese arrested at Papaaloa to four months' imprisonment at hard labor, and acquitted one. The remaining cases will be heard on September 7th.

At a public meeting of citizens, held last evening, the names of G. K. Wilder, Luther Jaynes, E. E. Richards, A. B. Loebenstein and Mr. E. B. were proposed as candidates for the coming election for Representatives.

On Wednesday last an auction sale of the old Hilo Hotel building took place. The main building went to G. P. Little for \$250 and the dining room and cook house for \$15. Mr. Van Ingel was the successful bidder for the bath house at \$20 and Mr. Severance bought the remnants for \$5. The new hotel will soon be in running order. Most of the cottages have already been spoken for. The old buildings are to be removed within three weeks' time.

The Workingmen's Club, recently established in Hilo, held its second meeting last Saturday evening. It is the purpose of the club to endeavor to own its own home, which it proposes making as attractive and comfortable as possible, with reading rooms and social hall. A number of new members were received. The young organization seems full of enthusiasm on the subject.

The Olao and Hilo Baseball Teams crossed bats Saturday afternoon. Only seven innings were played, the Hilos gaining a victory by one run.

A public reception was given by the Hilo Mercantile Company last evening in their spacious new store building. Excellent music was furnished for dancing, and cooling lemonades and punches were accessible all evening. Mr. Mason proved himself a genial host and was untiring in his efforts to give every one a good time. The new store is handsomely fitted up, and the large stock is attractively arranged.

A large number of the friends of Manager and Mrs. Ross at Hakalau responded to their invitations to be present at a social dance at their beautiful new home. The place was splendidly illuminated with lanterns hung in the trees and all around the broad verandas. An orchestra of Hawaiian musicians furnished excellent music, and the dancing, feasting and jollity continued into the morning hours. Nearly every district on this side of the Island was represented by the numerous guests.

Word has been received by the relatives of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hobson that, owing to continued ill-health of Mr. Hobson, he is advised by his physicians not to return to Hilo for sometime. In consequence their household goods will be sold.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy and their two sons arrived in New York on the 3d of August. Mrs. Kennedy had been quite ill in San Francisco.

The bark Annie Johnson leaves port tomorrow morning with 27,500 bags of sugar. C. S. Bradford and John Kelshaw are the only passengers.

The past week there has been regular old-fashioned Hilo weather. Rain has fallen copiously in Kona, and in Hamakua there has also been heavy rain. Honokaa had a share also, and the cane is brightening up in consequence.

A daughter was born last Sunday morning to Dr. and Mrs. Williams. On the same day Mrs. Wm. Ebeling gave birth to a daughter, also.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

Noah, the native convicted of murdering Ah San on Molokai, received the death sentence from Judge Carter in the Circuit Court yesterday morning with stolid indifference. He is to be hanged in Oahu Prison on December 13th, sometime between the hours of 8 a. m. and 12 o'clock m.

TOO HOT.

Too hot to breathe the whole day long; Too hot for sighing or for song; Too hot to cast the baseball scores, To quarrel with your creditors; Too hot to loaf on hills or plains; Too hot to travel on the trains; Too hot for fishing in the stream; Too hot to drift, too hot to dream; Too hot to mark 'neath sultry skies Insane thermometers that rise; And while the lurid moments fly, Too hot to live—too hot to die.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice, the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

# BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Hands and Hair Produced by  
**Cuticura SOAP**

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. *Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.*

## ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR  
THE MIRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LTD. Sugar Machinery,  
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.  
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.  
THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.  
MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.  
J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.

For  
Prices  
ON THE ORIGINAL  
OF THIS SADDLE  
—SEND TO—  
RICHARDS & SCHOEN,  
Who also carry the Most Complete line of  
Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.  
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

**Richards & Schoen**  
HILO, HAWAII

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

**Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.**  
POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial  
Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to  
DR. W. AVERDAM, Mancer.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

**Vapo-Cresolene** Cures while you Sleep  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.  
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief.  
Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.



## STEEL PLOWS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros. Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

Farmers'  
Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.



**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and

Canada, via Victoria and

Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INSURANCE  
Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.  
AGENTS FOR  
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE  
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co.

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL — £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,  
£12,054,532.

1—Authorized Capital £3,000,000 £ 3,000,000

Subscribed " " 2,750,000

Paid up Capital 657,000 £ 0 0

2—Fire Funds 2,600,500 £ 12 0

3—Life and Annuity Funds 9,800,182 £ 2 8

£12,054,532 £ 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 £ 17 9

Revere Life and Annuity Branches 1,404,307 £ 9 11

£1,081,286 £ 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on STONE and BRICK BUILDINGS and on MERCHANTILE stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company, Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMINA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO. (Limited)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Streets.

Hollister & Co. AGENTS

C. HUSTACE, Wholesale and Retail Grocer

819 KING ST. TEL. 119.

Family, Plantation and Ship Stores Supplied

on Short Notice.

## HILO'S HOSPITAL

Special Meeting of Health Board  
Concerning It.

### NECESSARIES MUST BE FURNISHED

#### Pipes, Tank, Stove, Shelving, Etc., Needed.

Two Nurses Will Be Sent for—Master of Making Rules Left With Physicians.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held on the lawn of Dr. Day's home, Beretania street, last night, the purpose being to talk over the Hilo Hospital in the presence of Sheriff Andrews, who returns to the Rainy City today. There were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Day, Wood and Emerson; T. F. Lanning, Sheriff Andrews and representatives of the Bulletin and Advertiser.

President Smith announced that Sheriff Andrews had reported the Hilo Hospital finished and ready for occupancy. Furniture had not yet been obtained and other necessities in connection with the place had not yet been arranged for. Some of the representative people of Hilo had held a public meeting and decided to pay for the furniture. A water pipe from the main to the hospital, a distance of 310 feet; a water tank at the back part, shelving, a range or stove for heating water and other things were necessary to render the hospital fit for habitation.

President Smith said that there was margin enough in the appropriation to pay for all of these things. The building itself had come within the limit of the \$2,500 set aside for the purpose. Although the board took no action, it was pretty generally agreed that all the things absolutely necessary be purchased.

Dr. Day emphasized the necessity of a range or stove in the place. Hot water should be within reach at all times. The difficulties of a range were dwelt on by President Smith, and it seemed to be the opinion that, for the present, a stove would fill the bill.

Sheriff Andrews mentioned the beautiful spring in the gulch near the hospital. From this flowed the purest of water, which could, through the medium of a hydraulic pump, supply the whole hospital.

President Smith was of the opinion that the 216-foot pump from the water main should be the first matter to be attended to. This would certainly be the cheapest. A tank should be placed there as the pressure of the water would be too great.

The matter of laying the drain pipe from the hospital was left with Dr. Moore and Sheriff Andrews, they being the ones best capable of judging the proper position.

President Smith asked Sheriff Andrews about the electric lighting facilities of Hilo, and was answered that they were of the very best. The hospital had been wired for 16 lights. This would be given free if five lights were taken. One light is 80 cents; any number up to 9, 60 cents; from 10 to 19, 50 cents. This was much cheaper than the Honolulu lights.

In regard to the nurses, President Smith thought it a wise plan to start with two. He had spoken in the morning with Rev. H. W. Peck, who left on the Mariposa, and the latter had signified his willingness to confer with Elder Harris of the Methodist denomination in regard to the nurses to be sent. Dr. Wood made a motion to this effect, and it was passed.

Next came the question of rules to govern the hospital. If it was to be a place where sick people could go without expense, there would be no trouble in filling it. However, there must be a sufficient number of paying patients to help out expenses.

In the matter of surgical operations, a fee should be charged people who are able to pay, this money to go toward the maintenance of the hospital.

In the matter of people flocking in for treatment without rhyme or reason, Dr. Wood related a case in point as follows:

"A short time ago a young man came to me in a rage and began saying all sorts of things about the hospital superintendent. I told him to state his case and leave the letting off of surplus steam until later. It seems that an American citizen had arrived in the city on one of the steamers from the Coast and, being a sufferer from some disease that needed immediate attention, went to the hospital and was refused admission. He had stated to the superintendent that he was a tourist, and that in itself was enough to warrant the action of the superintendent.

"I told the friend that he had better apply to the people who had in their charge the American Relief Fund. This was done and later, I received a telephone message to the effect that the relief fund would pay the man's expenses. That was all settled. The fellow remained two weeks and then left on a steamer for the Orient.

"After his departure, the friend came to see me, again in a rage, but this time over a different matter. It seems that he was a lodger in the same house with the cured patient, and just when the latter was leaving the house he pulled out a bag containing \$400 in gold and, shaking it in his face,

laughed, while expressing his gratification of having gotten ahead of 'those d—n missionaries.' The young man remarked: 'That is the last bum I shall ever help.'

The matter of rules to govern the hospital was left with Drs. Day, Wood and Emerson who, after they have mapped out a plan, will compare notes and argue on what is best suited to the case. It was President Smith's opinion that the present rules should be changed.

It was thought necessary that something be done to prevent the rushing in of incurables from the States, whose counties would be only too willing to get rid of them. It is certain that the rules will contain enough to prevent this.

The board was of the opinion that it would be bad policy to allow the Hilo people pay for the furniture. The hospital should be solely a creation of the Government and everything in and connected with it should be paid by the Government.

After a short executive session the board adjourned.

#### Rain in the Mountains.

Chief Justice Judd returned from the other side of the Island a few days since. The journey to Honolulu was made with some difficulty on account of the great amount of water in the streams that were flooded. The heavy rains, to which this was due, appear to have been confined to the mountains in the northern end of the Island. The plains on either side received very little of the water, and the Honolulu end of the Island went dry also.

All along the route the uplands were fresh and green and vegetation appeared to have received a fresh start. There was very little indication of the rains on the lowlands except in the streams. In fording one of these, in particular, it was necessary for one of the horsemen of the party to cross 16 times to transport the baggage. The water came to the sides of the high horse. In fording with the brake the water reached nearly to the seat. These heavy showers fell at about the time the thunder storm passed over Maui.

#### WHARF AND WAVE.

The new mail wagon will be seen along the water front within a very few days.

The Philadelphia launch will go to Pearl Harbor on Saturday. Admiral Miller and a party will go down.

The American bark George F. Manson, P. Crack master, arrived in port yesterday morning, after a trip of 44 days from Newcastle, with 1,920 tons of coal for Castle & Cooke. Fair weather was met with throughout the trip.

The four-oared shell of the Myrtle Boat Club was upset in the harbor yesterday afternoon, and the Naniwa's launch picked the men up and towed the boat ashore. There were four pretty wet young men when the wharf was reached.

The American schooner Lizzie Vance, Edward P. Hardwick master, arrived in port at 6:30 a. m. yesterday, 43 days from Newcastle with a cargo of 610 tons of coal for Wilder & Co. She sailed from Newcastle on July 5th, and encountered fair weather all the way.

The quartermaster of the U. S. S. Philadelphia is missing. He disappeared yesterday morning, owing people in the city a large amount of money. Nothing was said about the master at the Police Station, and it is very probable that he got away on the Mariposa.

The ship-building firm of Moran Brothers of Seattle have notified the United States Navy Department that so many men have deserted to go to the Klondyke that they are unable to complete the torpedo boat Rowan in contract time and ask an extension.

Five million dollars to be spent by the Belgian Government in enlarging Antwerp's dock accommodations. A channel, 20 feet deep and 200 feet wide, is to be constructed; the quays are to be extended 3,000 feet to the south, and this is but the prelude to more extensive improvements.

It was rather a peculiar sight to see bananas sliding down from the deck of the Mariposa about a half hour before her departure for San Francisco yesterday. It seems that they got the bananas on the decks, and it was found later that there was no room, so they had to be stowed in the forward part of the vessel.

The O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward commander, arrived in port and handled alongside the Oceanic wharf between 7 and 8 o'clock last night. Following is the memorandum of the voyage, kindly furnished by Purser N. C. Walton, Jr.: Left Sydney August 2 at 5 p. m., arrived in Auckland August 7 at 3 p. m., arrived in Apia August 11 at 2 p. m., left Apia August 11 at 6 p. m., arrived in port as above.

An improved diving bell of great capacity, moving along the sea bottom by means of screws moved by electricity, has recently been on exhibition in Paris. It is the invention of an Italian named Platti de Pozzo. He states that it can be worked at very great depth and holds air enough to supply the crew for 48 hours without renewal. It is lighted by electricity, which also furnishes motive power for any tools that may be used. On tipping over the cases of ballast the bell rises to the surface itself.

Edmund Seymour of Seymour Bros., bankers, of 35 Wall street, New York, has recently received from Mr. Warner, manager of the Tacoma Dry Dock, a piece of the keel of the old steamer Beaver, the first steamboat ever on the Pacific Ocean. This interesting relic, Mr. Seymour proposes to preserve as a souvenir of the days of the Argonauts of '49, memories of whom will be revived by the present movement of a new set of pioneers toward the newer gold fields of the Klondyke.

Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all drugists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, August 17.

Am. schr. Lizzie Vance, Hardwick, from Newcastle.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

Wednesday, August 18.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, from the Colonies.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, August 19.

Am. bark Geo. F. Manson, Crack, from Newcastle.

Stmr. Hawaii, Weir, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. James Macee, Tullet, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

#### DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, August 17.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hamakua and Ahukini.

Stmr. Mikahula, Thompson, for Nauauau, Koloa, Eleele, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea and Keekaha. In place of Kauai.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, for Sound.

Thursday, August 19.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokau, and Kukuhale.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Waialua ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Oahu ports.

#### VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco, at 12 m.

Am. ship Commodore, Davidson, for New York, at 12 m.

#### PASSENGERS.

##### Arrivals.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Noeau, August 17—J. H. Stelling, C. Johnson, Wm. Catrell and 4 on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, August 17—Volcano: Geo. Scott, H. W. Earle, N. Lansing, W. H. Wyman, W. A. Kinney, Capt. G. F. Garland, C. G. Campbell, H. Giles, E. Wodehouse and wife, Dr. C. Berck, Way ports; Miss Buchanan, Thos. S. Macey, G. K. Wilder and wife, A. B. Lobenstein, L. A. Andrews, G. W. A. C. F. Purcell, Geo. Ross, H. V. Patton, H. Beveridge, D. McKenzie, D. Ogilvie, Dr. Yamamoto, H. Gorman, F. Wakefield, Rev. S. Kanda, M. E. Little, G. I. Afonse, Miss Lulu Rice, Co. G. F. Little, Mrs. A. P. McDonald, A. Chalmers, L. G. Torbert, R. D. Walbridge, Miss C. Nakapuhi, Wong How, Master Hapai, Bro. Thoma, Bro. Mark, Bro. Alfred, J. H. Wilson, W. H. Crozier, W. G. Walker, W. Lounison, J. Cooper, L. Vasconcelos, Miss E. H. Bicknell, Miss A. E. Mudge, R. Bonner, C. T. Day, Geo. H. Hind, J. N. Bell, Miss Julia Quinn, D. Abbi, Geo. E. Smithies and wife, L. Ake, wife and 5 children, Mrs. C. B. Damon, M. D. Beckwith, F. T. Van Buren, Miss B. Smithies, W. H. Cornwell, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. A. B. Ingalls, Rev. H. Kihara and 41 deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, August 17—Volcano: Geo. Scott, H. W. Earle, N. Lansing, W. H. Wyman, W. A. Kinney, Capt. G. F. Garland, C. G. Campbell, H. Giles, E. Wodehouse and wife, Dr. C. Berck, Way ports; Miss Buchanan, Thos. S. Macey, G. K. Wilder and wife, A. B. Lobenstein, L. A. Andrews, G. W. A. C. F. Purcell, Geo. Ross, H. V. Patton, H. Beveridge, D. McKenzie, D. Ogilvie, Dr. Yamamoto, H. Gorman, F. Wakefield, Rev. S. Kanda, M. E. Little, G. I. Afonse, Miss Lulu Rice, Co. G. F. Little, Mrs. A. P. McDonald, A. Chalmers, L. G. Torbert, R. D. Walbridge, Miss C. Nakapuhi, Wong How, Master Hapai, Bro. Thoma, Bro. Mark, Bro. Alfred, J. H. Wilson, W. H. Crozier, W. G. Walker, W. Lounison, J. Cooper, L. Vasconcelos, Miss E. H. Bicknell, Miss A. E. Mudge, R. Bonner, C. T. Day, Geo. H. Hind, J. N. Bell, Miss Julia Quinn, D. Abbi, Geo. E. Smithies and wife, L. Ake, wife and 5 children, Mrs. C. B. Damon, M. D. Beckwith, F. T. Van Buren, Miss B. Smithies, W. H. Cornwell, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. A. B. Ingalls, Rev. H. Kihara and 41 deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, August 17—T. M. Carnegie, C. L. Carnegie and J. M. Davis. Through Mr. and Mrs. Kerting, child and nurse, Mrs. Prescott, Miss Hayward, Mr. Geo. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hart, B. Symons, W. T. Harding, Rev. M. F. W. Hart, J. M. Smart, Rev. M. Tapley, A. Gee, A. O. Gee, W. B. Alcock, C. Newman, G. Fischer, A. S. Gabbe, J. B. Wood, H. Hamling, Dr. and Mrs. Mickle, Dr. A. Boissier, H. H. Kingsbury, A. Pye Smith, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mr. Croft, Mr. London, W. C. Marison, Jr., and 42 steerage.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, August 18—T. M. Carnegie, C. L. Carnegie and J. M. Davis. Through Mr. and Mrs. Kerting, child and nurse, Mrs. Prescott, Miss Hayward, Mr. Geo. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hart, B. Symons, W. T. Harding, Rev. M. F. W. Hart, J. M. Smart, Rev. M. Tapley, A. Gee, A. O. Gee, W. B. Alcock, C. Newman, G. Fischer, A. S. Gabbe, J. B. Wood, H. Hamling, Dr. and Mrs. Mickle, Dr. A. Boissier, H. H. Kingsbury, A. Pye Smith, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mr. Croft, Mr. London, W. C. Marison, Jr., and 42 steerage.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, August 18—T. M. Carnegie, C. L. Carnegie and J. M. Davis. Through Mr. and Mrs. Kerting, child and nurse, Mrs. Prescott, Miss Hayward, Mr. Geo. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hart, B. Symons, W. T. Harding, Rev. M. F. W. Hart, J. M. Smart, Rev. M. Tapley, A. Gee, A. O. Gee, W. B. Alcock, C. Newman, G. Fischer, A. S. Gabbe, J. B. Wood, H. Hamling, Dr. and Mrs. Mickle, Dr. A. Boissier, H. H. Kingsbury, A. Pye Smith, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mr. Croft, Mr. London, W. C. Marison, Jr., and 42 steerage.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, August 18—T. M. Carnegie, C. L. Carnegie and J. M. Davis. Through Mr. and Mrs. Kerting, child and nurse, Mrs. Prescott, Miss Hayward, Mr. Geo. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hart, B. Symons, W. T. Harding, Rev. M. F. W. Hart, J. M. Smart, Rev. M. Tapley, A. Gee, A. O. Gee, W. B. Alcock, C. Newman, G. Fischer, A. S. Gabbe, J. B. Wood, H. Hamling, Dr. and Mrs. Mickle, Dr. A. Boissier, H. H. Kingsbury, A. Pye Smith, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mr. Croft, Mr. London, W. C. Marison, Jr., and 42 steerage.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, August 18—T. M. Carnegie, C. L. Carnegie and J. M. Davis. Through Mr. and Mrs. Kerting, child and nurse, Mrs. Prescott, Miss Hayward, Mr. Geo. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hart, B. Symons, W. T. Harding, Rev. M. F. W. Hart, J. M. Smart, Rev. M. Tapley, A. Gee, A. O. Gee, W. B. Alcock, C. Newman, G. Fischer, A. S. Gabbe, J. B. Wood, H. Hamling, Dr. and Mrs. Mickle, Dr. A. Boissier, H. H. Kingsbury, A. Pye Smith, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mr. Croft, Mr. London, W. C. Marison, Jr., and 42 steerage.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, August 18—T. M